Amendments to the Claims

Please cancel claims 1-11, 32-38, 45-53, and 56-57 without prejudice to further prosecution. Please add claims 64-84 as follows. While the Applicant disagrees that any cited art anticipates these claims or renders them obvious, this amendment is made for the purpose of securing quick allowance of clearly allowable subject matter. All claims now pending were indicated as allowable in the Office Action mailed 3/21/2003, p. 2.

1-11 (Cancelled)

12. (Original) A non-aqueous composition comprising:
an emulsifier;
n-methyl pyrrolidone;
benzyl alcohol; and
a pharmacologically or biologically active compound.

13. (Original) The composition of claim 12 provided in a form suitable for dilution in aqueous solutions and wherein the pharmacologically active compound is a parasiticide.

14. (Original) The composition of claim 15 wherein the parasiticide is selected from the group consisting of: bacitracin, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, spectinomycin, and tetracycline.

15. (Original) The composition of claim 13 wherein the parasiticide is ivermectin.

16. (Original) The composition of claim 18 wherein the emulsifier is polysorbate 80 and the pharmacologically active compound is ivermectin.

17-38 (Cancelled)

39. (Original) A method of administering a pharmacologically or biologically active compound to an organism comprising:

providing the biologically active compound in the form of a non-aqueous formulation further comprising an emulsifier, n-methyl pyrrolidone, and benzyl alcohol;

diluting the non-aqueous formulation in an aqueous solution;

topically applying the diluted formulation to the organism to be treated.

40. (Original) The method of claim 39 wherein the organism is an agricultural crop.

41. (Original) The method of claim 39 wherein the biologically active compound is a pesticide.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41 wherein the pesticide is selected from the group consisting of:

clofentezine, formetanate hydrochloride, formetanate hydrochloride, hexythiazox, dicofol, fenbutatin oxide, abamectin, and milbemycin, metalaxyl, oxadixyl, azoxystrobin, bayleton, triadimefon baytan, triadimenol, benomyl, chlorothalonil, captan, carboxin, cymoxanil, difenoconazole, mancozeb, difenoconazole, etridiazole, hymexazol, imazalil, fludioxonil, thiabendazole, thiophanate methyl, propiconazole, phenoxy acetic acids, phenoxy propionic acids, mecoprop, phenoxy butyric acids, benzoic acids, fluoroxypyr, picloram, triclopyr,

copyralid, permethrin, esfenvalerate, carbaryl, chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, malathion, abamectin, acephate, diflubenzuron, endosulfan, oxydemeton methyl, oxamyl, methidathion, imidacloprid, cyromazine, isazofos, bendiocarb, cyfluthrin, diazinon, bifenthrin, carbofuran, phosmet, methoxychlor, pirimicarb, tebufenozide, azadirachtin, tefluthrin, hexazinone, metribuzin, atrazine, simazine, cyanazine prometon, ametryn, amitrole, clomazone, fluridone, norflurazone, diuron, linuron, tebuthiuron, bromacil, terbacil bentazon, desmedipham, methazole, phenmedipham, propanil, pyridate, oryzalin, pendimethalin, prodiamine, trifluralin, glyphosate, bensulfuron, chiorimuron, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, nicosulfuron, primisulfuron, sulfometuron, thifensulfuron, trisulfuron, tribenuron, imazamethabenz, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazethapyr, clethodim, diclofop-methyl, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fluazifop-P-butyl, haloxyfop-methyl, quizalofop, sethoxydim, dichlobenil, isoxaben, diquat, paraquat, acifluorfen, fomesafen, lactofen, oxyfluorfen, glufosinate, bromoxynil, azadirachtin, dihydroazadirachtin, attractants, plant volatiles, oil of anise, indole, oil of orange, cinamaldehyde, geraniol, eugenol, oil of citronella, anthraquinone, capsaicin, linalool, methyl anthranilite, cedarwood oil, canola oil, neem oil, castor oil, jojoba oil, doramectin, gibberellic acid, oil of eucalyptus, linalool.

D cont'd

43. (Original) A method of administering a pharmacologically or biologically active compound to a surface comprising:

providing the pharmacologically or biologically active compound in the form of a non-aqueous formulation comprising an emulsifier, a polyol or n-methyl pyrrolidone, and benzyl alcohol;

diluting the non-aqueous formulation in an aqueous solution;

topically applying the diluted formulation to the surface to be treated.

44. (Original) The method of claim 43 wherein the surface is a ground surface.

45-57 (Cancelled)

58. (Original) A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal selected from the group consisting of: bovines, equines, ovines, caprines, canines, felines, and porcines, comprising:

providing the pharmacologically active compound in the form of a stable non-aqueous formulation comprising:

an emulsifier;

benzyl alcohol; and

a polyol; and

administering the formulation in the drinking water of the vertebrate.

59. (Original) The method of claim 52 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is selected from the group consisting of: ivermectin, doramectin, avermectin, abamectin, milbemycin, amprolium, bacitracin, chlorotetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin, spectinomycin, neomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, sarafloxacin, sulfachloropyrazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethazine, sulfaquinoxaline, etetracycline, and tylosin.

60. (Original) The composition of claim 59 wherein the parasiticide is selected from the group consisting of: bacitracin, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, spectinomycin, and tetracycline.

61. (Original) The method of claim 59 wherein the non-aqueous formulation is provided in a package.

62. (Original) A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a vertebrate, comprising:

providing the pharmacologically active compound in the form of a stable non-aqueous formulation comprising:

an emulsifier;

benzyl alcohol; and

n-methyl pyrrolidone;

administering the formulation in the drinking water of the vertebrate; and

wherein the stable non-aqueous formulation is provided in a package.

63. (Original) The method of claim 62 wherein the vertebrate is selected from the group consisting of: bovines, equines, ovines, caprines, canines, felines, and porcines.

64. (Re-presented – formerly claim #4) A composition comprising:

an emulsifier;

a polyol;

benzyl alcohol; and

a parasiticide selected from the group consisting of: ivermectin, doramectin, avermectin, abamectin, milbemycin, amprolium, bacitracin, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin/spectinomycin, neomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, sarafloxacin, spectinomycin, sulfachloro-pyrazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethazine, sulfaquinoxaline, tetracycline, and tylosin;

wherein the composition is provided as a non-aqueous formulation.

65. (New) The composition of claim 64 provided in a form suitable for dilution in aqueous solutions.

66. (New) The composition of claim 64 wherein the parasiticide is selected from the group consisting of: bacitracin, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, spectinomycin, and tetracycline.

67. (New) The composition of claim 65 wherein the parasiticide is ivermectin.

68. (New) The composition of claim 64 wherein the emulsifier is selected from the group consisting of: polysorbate 80, polysorbate 85, polysorbate 20, and polysiloxanes.

69. (New) The composition of claim 68 wherein the emulsifier is polysorbate 80.

70. (New) The composition of claim 64 wherein the polyol is propylene glycol.

71. (New) The composition of claim 64 wherein the emulsifier is polysorbate 80 and the polyol is propylene glycol.

72. (Re-presented – formerly claim #33) A method of administering a pharmacologically or biologically active compound to a plant comprising:

providing the biologically active compound in the form of a non-aqueous formulation comprising:

an emulsifier;

a polyol;

benzyl alcohol; and

diluting the non-aqueous formulation in an aqueous solution; and

topically applying the diluted formulation to the plant to be treated.

73. (New) The method of claim 72 wherein the plant is an agricultural crop.

74. (New) The method of claim 72 wherein the biologically active compound is a pesticide.

75. (New) The method of claim 74 wherein the pesticide selected from the group consisting of: clofentezine, formetanate hydrochloride, formetanate hydrochloride, hexythiazox, dicofol, fenbutatin oxide, abamectin, and milbemycin, metalaxyl, oxadixyl, azoxystrobin, bayleton, triadimefon baytan, triadimenol, benomyl, chlorothalonil, captan, carboxin, cymoxanil, difenoconazole, mancozeb, difenoconazole, etridiazole, hymexazol, imazalil, fludioxonil, thiabendazole, thiophanate methyl, propiconazole, phenoxy acetic acids, phenoxy propionic acids, mecoprop, phenoxy butyric acids, benzoic acids, fluoroxypyr, picloram, triclopyr, copyralid, permethrin, esfenvalerate, carbaryl, chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, malathion, abamectin, acephate, diflubenzuron, endosulfan, oxydemeton methyl, oxamyl, methidathion, imidacloprid, cyromazine, isazofos, bendiocarb, cyfluthrin, diazinon, bifenthrin, carbofuran, phosmet, methoxychlor, pirimicarb, tebufenozide, azadirachtin, tefluthrin, hexazinone, metribuzin, atrazine, simazine, cyanazine prometon, ametryn, amitrole, clomazone, fluridone, norfiurazone, diuron, linuron, tebuthiuron, bromacil, terbacil bentazon, desmedipham, methazole, phenmedipham, propanil, pyridate, oryzalin, pendimethalin, prodiamine, trifluralin, glyphosate, bensulfuron, chlorimuron, chlorsulfüron, metsulfuron, nicosulfuron, primisulfttron, sulfometuron, thifensulfuron, trisulfuron, tribenuron, imazamethabenz, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazethapyr, clethodim, diclofop-methyl, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fluazifop-P-

butyl, haloxyfop-methyl, quizalofop, sethoxydim, dichlobenil, isoxaben, diquat, paraquat, acifluorfen, fomesafen, lactofen, oxyfluorfen, glufosinate, bromoxynil, azadirachtin, dihydroazadirachtin, attractants, plant volatiles, oil of anise, indole, oil of orange, cinamaldehyde, geraniol, eugenol, oil of citronella, anthraquinone, capsaicin, linalool, methyl anthranilite, cedarwood oil, canola oil, neem oil, castor oil, jojoba oil, doramectin, gibberellic acid, oil of eucalyptus, linalool.

76. (New) The method of claim 75 wherein the pesticide is selected from the group consisting of: abamectin, ivermectin, spinosad, milbemycin oxime, milbemectin, doramectin, permethrin, bifenthrin, azadirachtin, glyphosate, nicosulfuron, bromoxynil, indole, butyric acid, gibberellic acid, capsaicin, methyl anthranilite, neem oil, eugenol, oil of citronella, oil of eucalyptus, linalool.

77. (New) The method of claim 72 wherein the biologically active compound is topically applied by spraying onto the organism to be treated.

78. (Re-presented – formerly claim #48) A non-aqueous composition comprising:

an emulsifier;

a polyol;

a monohydric alcohol; and

a parasiticide selected from the group consisting of: ivermectin, doramectin, avermectin, abamectin, milbemycin, amprolium, bacitracin, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin, spectinomycin, neomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, sarafloxacin, spectinomycin, sulfachloro-pyrazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethazine, sulfaquinoxaline, tetracycline, and tylosin.

79. (New) The composition of claim 78 provided in a form suitable for dilution in aqueous solutions.

80. (New) The composition of claim 78 wherein the parasiticide is selected from the group consisting of: ivermectin, bacitracin, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, piperazine, spectinomycin, and tetracycline.

81. (New) The composition of claim 80 wherein the parasiticide is ivermectin.

82. (New) The composition of claim 78 wherein the emulsifier is polysorbate 80 and the polyol is propylene glycol.

83. (New) The composition of claim 64 in a package.

84. (New) The composition of claim 78 in a package.

85. (New) The composition of claim 64 diluted in the drinking water of a vertebrate.

86. (New) The composition of claim 78 diluted in the drinking water of a vertebrate.

Conclusion

Applicant believes that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

Date June 18, 2003 By Richard San Pietro

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